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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom
street.—THE CURRENT CORNER.—CONGRATULATIONS.LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE, No. 728 and 730 Broad-
way.—VALIANT VALENTINE.—THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.WOODS' THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas
Hotel.—MILITARY AT 1 O'CLOCK.—EAST LYNNE. Evening—
CLARENCE DE BAZAN.GEORGE CHRISTY'S—OLD SCHOOL OF MINISTERS.
BROADWAY, NEAR CHURCH ST.—THE NEW YORK OPERA HOUSE,
Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—MISS BLOOMER
AT THE BOILER.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway, opposite
Broadway Hotel.—THE NEW YORK OPERA HOUSE, 24
—THE FENIAN THEATRE.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 24 Broadway.—STREET-
SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE NEW YORK OPERA HOUSE,
24 Broadway.—THE NEW YORK OPERA HOUSE, 24
BROADWAY.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanic Hall, 47 Broad-
way.—THE NEW YORK OPERA HOUSE, 24 Broadway.—
THE NEW YORK OPERA HOUSE, 24 Broadway.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHEL'S MIN-
STRELS.—BROADWAY, NEAR CHURCH ST.—THE NEW YORK
OPERA HOUSE, 24 Broadway.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 68 Broadway.—
OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.BRADY'S GALLERY, 78 Broadway, corner of Tenth
street.—OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.—THE NEW YORK
OPERA HOUSE, 24 Broadway.DEKRY FINE ARTS GALLERY, 65 Broadway.—EX-
HIBITION OF PAINTINGS, &c.GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT—On Governor's
Island, at the GOVERNOR'S ISLAND BAND.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Wednesday, March 28, 1866.

THE NEWS.

THE VETO.

President Johnson yesterday transmitted to the Senate his veto of the Civil Rights bill. In the message conveying his reasons for this decision the President again defines his position with the stern, conclusive logic so conspicuous in the previous veto. Mentioning that by the first action of the bill the right of federal citizenship is conferred upon Chinese, Indians and gypsies as well as upon the negroes, he passed at once to a consideration of the various clauses of the measure. Touching upon the absence in the newly freed slaves of all the requisite qualifications for citizenship, who yet by this bill would be admitted at once to a right from which the best educated and most intelligent foreigners were excluded until after five years residence in the country, he proceeds to show the unconstitutionality of the measure, its anomalous character, and the entire absence of any necessity for such a violent legislative step. The President analyzes, one by one, all the leading provisions of the measure, and sums up by declaring that its details are fraught with evil, that it interferes with the proper relations of labor and capital, creates a distinction of color in favor of the black man against the white, and that its tendency must be to rekindle the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are now closely drawing round the States the bonds of union and peace.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings in the Senate yesterday were important. A contest against reappointing William to build ship canals at present was recorded, and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Sumner presented nineteen petitions from citizens of Louisiana asking for a provisional government for that State, and the enforcement of equality, civil and political, without distinction of color; another petition was presented from citizens of Fairfax county, Virginia, asking for a territorial government for that State. All of these petitions were referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A petition was presented by Mr. Doolittle asking for such aid as will enable American vessels to carry the mails between the United States and Europe, which was referred to the Post Office Committee. A petition was also presented and referred to the Finance Committee asking that the present tax on deposits in savings banks be removed. Mr. Sumner reported a bill to authorize the President to transfer a gunboat to the government of the republic of Liberia, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Grimes introduced a bill relative to the appointment of enlisted persons at the Naval Academy, which was referred to the Naval Committee. It is the number of students at two for each Congressional district, two for each Territory represented in Congress, two from the District of Columbia, and ten to be selected yearly from the sons of officers or men who have been in the naval, military or marine service. They must be examined, and the best four or five, and seven years of age. The President is empowered to designate the two in the District of Columbia, and the ten at large. The others are selected by members of Congress. Mr. Doolittle introduced a bill to provide appropriate legislation to enforce the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill will be found in full in the supplement to the Herald this morning. Mr. Stewart submitted a substitute for his recent joint resolution for the reconstruction of the Southern States. The case of Senator Stockton occupied a large portion of the afternoon. The question was upon postponing further consideration of the matter until Thursday, which was voted down by a vote of eighteen yeas and twenty nays. A resolution was then adopted, after considerable debate, declaring that John P. Stockton was not entitled to the seat as Senator from New Jersey. The vote on this resolution was the same as that on the question of postponement. An attempt was made to reconsider the vote, but without avail. While the case of Mr. Stockton was under consideration a message was received from the President, returning the Civil Rights bill with his objections thereto, which was read by the secretary of the Senate at the conclusion of the case of Mr. Stockton. The message was ordered to be printed. Mr. Tumbull said he desired to make some remarks on the subject, but would rather not proceed with them until to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

We publish in full to-day the testimony of General Robert E. Lee, given before the Reconstruction Committee in Washington, and also other important evidence bearing upon the present position and past acts of the Southern States. General Lee, prefacing his statements by the qualifying explanation that since the close of the war he has lived in retirement and has not mixed with the politicians, gives evidence mainly of a negative character. He declares that so far as his knowledge extends nothing like a sentiment of hostility to the United States government exists in Virginia; that there are no combinations or conspiracies having that end in view; that the people, though disappointed and angered by the result of the war, accept that result submissively, and are only looking now to their material interests, and that the surest and speediest means of reconciling the people to the government and making them its cordial supporters is to extend to them equal political rights with the people of the other States. As to the negroes he expressed the belief which he says he has always entertained, that the State would be much better off without them, and he repudiated the idea that criminals were properly inflicted on Federal prisoners of war. With him several blues in the army, and knocking him down, the case has been postponed for further examination. An action by Sheriff Kelly against Ruff and Tishack, who were brought about by the action of the militia, was also postponed.

claims of both sections, and that had the great mass of the people understood the situation they would have avoided it.

The testimony of the members of the Virginia Legislature, who had come as a delegation to President Johnson, was equally important and interesting. They concur in opinion as to the complete absence of any feeling looking to a renewal of the contest with the government. The question of secession, they say, was settled by the sword, and the people are content to abide by the decision, and to live henceforth faithful citizens of the republic. They represent the feeling of the people at large and of themselves as unalterably opposed to the idea of extending political rights to negroes; while as to civil rights the Legislature were engaged in removing most, if not all, the obnoxious discriminations in law between whites and blacks.

On the test question of the course which Virginians would take in case of a war between the United States and any foreign Power which might afford the South a promise of establishing their independence, their testimony was decidedly on the side of loyalty. On the other hand, the United States officers, Generals Terry and Turner and Colonel Brown, and most, if not all, of the unqualified Union men concur in representing the sentiment of the people of Virginia in relation to the government as unimproved and as rather having become embittered since Lee's surrender. They say at this time the people were humble, sick of war, longing for peace on any terms and ready to accept gratefully the pardon of the government and to submit to any conditions that might be made, while now they are arrogant, exacting and intolerant. Most of the witnesses of that class express the decided opinion that the withdrawal of the Federal troops and of the Freedmen's Bureau would be followed by an unrelenting proscription of white Unionists and the proscription and remission to slavery of the colored people. The change of feeling is very generally ascribed by these witnesses to the President's liberal policy. In regard to the Federal debt the people of Virginia are represented as in favor of its repudiation, or at least of combining with the Confederate debt. The witnesses who have been connected with the confederacy, however, deny this, and represent the people as willing to pay their share of the Federal debt in taxation. On this subject General Lee's opinion is that they are willing to pay both, and are opposed to a repudiation either.

Another most important part of this testimony is that of John Minor Botts and other Virginians, establishing the fact that Mr. Lincoln, on the 16th of April, 1861, at the very moment the first to provision Fort Sumter and Pickens was leaving New York harbor, offered, through a member of the Virginia Convention, to evacuate Fort Sumter and Pickens on condition that the Union majority of the Virginia Convention would adjourn that body sine die without passing an ordinance of secession.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Bills were passed in the Senate yesterday changing the name of the New York Free Academy, incorporating the Poughkeepsie Fire Department, and enabling Masonic lodges to hold real estate. A resolution was adopted empowering the investment of the canal debt sinking fund, now said to amount to several million dollars, in government securities; a bill was reported authorizing the selection of a site for another State prison; and a bill was introduced restoring the Board of Health to Yorkers. There was very little business transacted during the evening session. The bill for the preservation of the health of animals was ordered to a third reading. It provides that railroad companies, in transporting cattle, sheep and swine, shall not keep them confined in their cars for a longer period than twenty-four hours at a time. The bill to regulate the use of the New York wharves, piers and slips was taken up and progress was reported.

The Assembly passed the bill extending the powers of the Central Park Commissioners for five years. The measure relative to the sale of New York city real estate was carried to a division and lost, the requisite two-thirds majority not being obtained. Subsequently it was agreed to reconsider the vote and lay the bill on the table.

EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship China, from Queenstown March 12, arrived at Halifax last night with seven days later news from Europe. The German steamship Bremen, from Southampton March 14, also arrived at this port early this morning. The Fenian rebellion in Ireland had apparently fallen still here. St. Patrick's Day, the supposed date of the contemplated rising had passed off without any disturbance, and Head Constable Stephens had escaped out of the country, previously recommending the Brotherhood to return to their peaceful pursuits. Mrs. Stephens, wife of the famous fugitive, was about to sail for the United States, probably here to join her husband.

The threatened war between Austria and Prussia had ended in a similarly harmless manner. The indications were that Austria was prepared to knock under to any extent rather than go to war with her powerful, unscrupulous neighbor. The Emperor of Austria had signed the recruiting convention with Maximilian.

Assurances had been given to the English government that neither the Chilean nor Spanish vessels now building in England would attempt to leave before the present war had been brought to a close.

A reform bill had been introduced into the English Parliament, framed so as to add four hundred thousand new names to the lists of voters.

In the London money market United States five-twenties had again advanced slightly, and were last quoted at 72.

THE CITY.

The alleged principal in the great bond robbery of \$1,500,000 from the office of Mr. R. G. Lord had been apprehended, and there is a strong probability of the stolen property being recovered. Information reached United States Marshal Murray a few days since that the persons implicated in the affair were about to leave for Boston. They were watched and followed, and the supposed principal in this mammoth theft was captured on his arrival at Newburyport, Mass. It has not yet transpired whether the missing bonds have been recovered, but little doubt is felt that this will be the ultimate result of the capture. The rewards offered for the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the property amount to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

A rumor was current among the members of the business community yesterday morning to the effect that the Directors of the Brevoort Fire Insurance Company held a meeting at twelve o'clock yesterday for the purpose of passing judgment upon the future fate of that institution. No details were given, and the result of the meeting did not subsequently transpire. The finances of the Brevoort Insurance Company have recently been heavily molested by the accidental fire that have taken place in this city, and it was principally the knowledge of this fact that gave an appearance of veracity to the rumor.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon a report, which was subsequently well authenticated, was current to the effect that the well known financial houses of Culver & Penn, of Nos. 19 and 21 Nassau street, had suspended payments. The liabilities, though large, are reported to be more than counterbalanced by the assets.

On Saturday or Sunday night the United States bonded warehouse of Mr. John B. Hobbs, No. 116 Washington street, was entered by burglars, and a large quantity of hatter's oil, valued at five thousand dollars, stolen therefrom. This property belonged to Messrs. Clark, Jay & Co., whose business is at No. 45 Park place. This is the second time within the last three months that the warehouse has been broken into. On a previous occasion a similar amount of goods was stolen from the premises. No arrests have yet been made.

A final disposition will be made in the case of the alleged distillery frauds to-day, in accordance with section 65 of the internal revenue law, which specifies that proceedings to enforce the penalties shall be commenced within twenty days after the seizure has been made.

In the case of Garland Turbine vs. Wm. F. Shirley, reported in yesterday's Herald, which was an action for the recovery of two thousand five hundred dollars alleged to have been obtained from the plaintiff by false representations concerning the purchase of certain lands in Western Virginia, Judge Meade has ordered a nonsuit. The ground of dismissal was insufficiency of proof, the plaintiff failing to establish his case as charged in the complaint.

The case of the government against the steamer Meteor was again on yesterday before Judge Betts, in the United States District Court. Several witnesses were examined as to the ownership of the vessel, after which a discussion arose on some points of law, to be disposed of by the Judge this morning, when the further hearing of the matter will be proceeded with.

William E. Rogers, master of the ship Garibaldi, was charged yesterday before Commissioner Gordon, with having, while on a voyage from San Francisco to New York, assaulted William Armstrong, the coon, by striking him several blows with the sea, and knocking him down. The case has been postponed for further examination.

An action by Sheriff Kelly against Ruff and Tishack, who were brought about by the action of the militia, was also postponed.

agents of the "Compania Espanola de Alamburdo de Gas," was concluded in the Superior Court yesterday, Judge Garvin presiding. The company, it appeared, were indebted to Mr. Hope, a merchant of this city, and funds to pay bonds issued by the company were sent to defendants, who advertised for all bondholders to present their claims. Mr. Hope had the bonds attached; but Kiera & Theban refused to give up the money in their possession. The Judge rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, under directions of Judge Garvin.

The Health Board met yesterday afternoon. A considerable amount of routine business was transacted. A communication from the Superintendent, asking permission to remove persons affected with contagious diseases to hospitals, was received, and the requisite power granted. A number of official establishments and other nuisances were reported by the inspectors and ordered to be abated.

Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the room of the Clerk of the Board of Councilmen, at the City Hall, and was extinguished after damaging the building and office furniture to the extent of two thousand dollars. Some of the papers were injured. The fire is supposed to have originated from a leakage of gas near the stove.

An adjourned meeting of the Builders' Association of Brooklyn was held last night. The reports of several committees on conference with the journeymen's associations were made, but no satisfactory results were obtained. A resolution was passed to the effect that the Union will employ whom they please to do their lathing, irrespective of any society regulations. A resolution was also adopted to resist the demand for an increase of wages from Monday next, which is to be made by journeymen bricklayers. The President of the society said there was no good reason for the increase asked, and if persisted in would prove ruinous to the "strikers."

Fenian movements yesterday were unimportant. The General Society Circle, of Jersey City, held a meeting at Franklin Hall last evening. Addresses were delivered by Henry McNulty, of the Brotherhood; Miles O'Shea, of the Sisterhood, and Messrs. Darmondy and McCarthy, of this city. Thirty candidates were admitted. It was resolved to hold recruiting meetings every Tuesday evening in Franklin Hall. The Washington Circle held a meeting last evening at hall corner of Third avenue and Eighty-third street. Speeches were made by Messrs. Smith, Flanagan and McGillicuddy, and several new members joined.

An enthusiastic meeting of French Canadians was held last evening at Croton Hall, No. 187 Bowery. Speeches were delivered bitterly denouncing the English government and the Roberts party of the Fenians.

The stock market was, on the whole, steady yesterday; but closed firm at an advance. Governments were higher. Gold rose from 126½ to 129½, and closed at 128 ¾. The upward turn in the gold market caused increased business and demand in commercial circles yesterday, and holders of goods were quite elated at the prospect of soon recovering from the late market decline; still, merchandise did not respond to the advance as a general thing, prices of most articles remaining about the same as on Monday. Sugar was steady. Coffee quiet. Petroleum firmer. Cotton heavy. On Change flour was unchanged. Wheat heavy. Corn firmer. Oats firmer. Pork firmer. Lard firmer. Whiskey dull and nominal.

The market for beef cattle was controlled entirely by the sellers this week, who as a matter of course had everything their own way. The supply was deficient, while under the favorable turn in the weather the demand was more active. These facts were taken advantage of by the sellers, who put up their prices fully two cents a pound, the average being from 12 to 19, at with occasional sales at more extreme rates. The bulk of the offerings, which were ordinary, sold at 16c. to 18c. Milk cows were dull but unchanged. Veals were active at 10c. to 15c. Sheep and lambs were active at \$4 75 to \$10. Hogs were scarce, active and higher, ranging from 10½c. to 11½c. The total receipts were 3,999 beefs, 716 veals, 17,161 sheep and lambs, and 5,180 hogs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mexican news received by way of Brownsville, Texas, confirms the reported defeat of the French General Douay, at Parana, already recorded in the Herald. The liberals were said to have gained another important success in the interior of the country.

Despatches from San Francisco record that the shock of an earthquake more severe than any experienced since the memorable one of last October was felt on the 25th instant on the Pacific coast. Gilroy is the only town from which damage is reported.

The Canadians are taking measures to afford pecuniary aid to the families of volunteers called out to repel the imaginary Fenian invasion. Twenty-five thousand dollars were subscribed for this purpose by fifty persons at Montreal on the 26th instant. A volunteer officer in that city has been shot, it is supposed by Fenians.

William Gray, sentenced to be hanged at Elizabeth, N. J., for the murder of Fergus Collins, on the 26th of August, 1864, was yesterday respite for two weeks by the Governor of that State. The circumstances attendant on the murder are somewhat singular, the prisoner being ordered on his own confession. Efforts are being made to have the sentence of death commuted to imprisonment.

A large and enthusiastic republican mass meeting was held in Meriden, Conn., last evening, at which Mr. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, made a lengthy and very able speech in support of General Joseph R. Hawley for Governor.

Bradley T. Johnson, of Maryland, who left that State at the beginning of the rebellion and entered the service of the rebels, and returned during the invasion of the State as a general commanding a rebel brigade, was arrested yesterday in Maryland, and held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars to answer the charge of treason.

The Veto of the Civil Rights Bill.—The Signal of Another Political Revolution.

President Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights bill is before our readers. They will find it no half way remonstrance, but a broad, sweeping and comprehensive rejection of the measure. His objections on constitutional grounds exhibit his bill as involving the most flagrant devices for overriding the reserved rights of the States in their Legislatures and judicial tribunals ever attempted in Congress. We had supposed this bill, in a new shape, a sort of reproduction of the old Fugitive Slave law; but, under the searching analysis of Andrew Johnson, it appears a thousand times worse than the rejected Freedmen's Bureau experiment, and nothing less than a bill of unconstitutional abominations from beginning to end.

The objections submitted against the first section of the bill, however, are those which mark the impassable barrier between him and the ruling radicals of Congress. He is opposed to the recognition at present, by law, of the blacks as citizens of the United States, and he is opposed to any further legislation by Congress affecting the domestic affairs of the several States, while eleven of the States of the Union are excluded by Congress from any voice in this legislation. These two objections displace the last glimmering hope of a possible compromise between Andrew Johnson and Thaddeus Stevens and his Congressional followers. The veto is, in fact, an emphatic declaration of war against the radicals and their reconstruction system, root and branch. Henceforward there can be no party endorsements of the policy of Congress coupled with professions of adhesion to the policy of the administration.

The line of division between the two departments is in this veto too broadly and clearly marked to admit of any further hedging. It inaugurates a reconstruction of parties, it abolishes the Connecticut republican platform, and it will most probably result in a democratic victory in Connecticut on Monday next upon the Johnson platform. It must, we think, bring about an early reorganization of the Cabinet, and such a shaking among the dry bones of the federal officeholders throughout the country as will cause the hungry outsiders to smack their lips with joy. The resolute character, the moral courage and Jacksonian pluck of Andrew Johnson will command the admiration of the people, as in the case of Jackson; and the ground taken in this veto against the general admixture of whites and blacks, red and yellow men, upon the common footing of equality, will rally an overwhelming popular party to the President's support from Connecticut to Pennsylvania and thence to the Pacific Ocean.

The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill was but the distant thunder announcing the approaching storm. This veto is the storm itself, and when it shall have passed away we shall have a purer political sky and a better atmosphere. But before that happy change the radical majorities of Congress will be swept away, and all the thirty-six States of the Union will be invited into both houses under the successful restoration policy of Andrew Johnson.

We dare say that this Civil Rights bill against the President's objections will share the fate of the Freedmen's Bureau; but, in any event, it is a declaration of war against the radicals and their impracticable schemes, and Andrew Johnson, as in the rebellion, is the man to fight it through on his platform of the Union and the constitution.

General Lee's Testimony Before the Reconstruction Committee. We publish to-day in full the testimony of the late rebel General Lee before the Reconstruction Committee of Congress. We have also been supplied with the evidences, complete from the record, but for which we have no room at present, of John B. Baldwin and John P. Lewis, members of the Virginia Secession Convention, and of the famous John Minor Botts testimony, which in the main is only interesting to the historian.

It is principally devoted to a question of veracity between Baldwin on the one side, and Lewis and Botts on the other, as to whether President Lincoln did or did not submit to Mr. Baldwin, as a messenger from the said Secession Convention, sent for by the President, a proposition that if said Convention, without dipping into secession, would adjourn sine die, he would take the responsibility of evacuating Fort Sumter. Baldwin says he received no such proposition. Lewis and Botts say that from his own statements at the time Baldwin did receive it, and that Botts took him to task for not submitting it to the Convention, as a matter of the utmost importance. But whether Baldwin or Botts is right is a matter now of no sort of importance in reference to the business before Congress. All such stuff from the Reconstruction Committee involves a waste of time, money, paper and printer's ink. The rebellion is done for, and the business before the committee is the restoration of the late rebel States. Upon this question Messrs. Botts and Lewis—persecuted Virginia Unionists during the war—are naturally bitter against the secessionists, and do not like President Johnson's generous Southern policy. But they see things through a distorted medium, and their evidence, accordingly, is warped and unreliable.

We give in full the testimony of General Lee, because, as the evidence of the great military leader of the rebellion, everybody will be interested in reading it, especially in regard to the present state of public opinion in Virginia on the practical, living issues of the day. We presume, too, that General Lee is as well qualified, from his personal observations and knowledge of public sentiment in Virginia, as any other man in the State, to represent that people fairly before the Reconstruction Committee. In this view his statements as to what the Virginians are prepared and what they are not prepared to do in the way of reconstruction are upon the whole as much as could be expected. If they are not in raptures over their subjugation as rebels, they are at least disposed to submit to the new order of things and the President's policy in good faith; and in the midst of the ruins of the rebellion they are too much absorbed in the struggle for existence to be concerned in the plots of political demagogues. This is an important fact, and, as with their best efforts to recover from their broken fortunes, it will require from the Southern people years of steady labor to repair the damages of the war, there need be no fears of mischief from them with their restoration to Congress.

THE NECESSITY OF CITY REFORM.—THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The necessity for a thorough reform in the management of the municipal affairs of this city becomes more and more manifest every day. By the vigorous operations of the Health Board a portion of the villenous of the sub-stratum of the city has been upturned, and the foulness and corruption that exist in some of the slums exhibited. We want some such sweeping commission to operate in higher circles, to ferret out and expose the abuses and corruptions that prevail in official quarters, and to apply a corrective that will be decisive and permanent. We want the contract jobbers overhauled. We want no whitewashing investigations like that about the cheating in regard to the new Court House. Good men should, of course, be retained in office, when found; but the bad men, the jobbing politicians and their greedy followers and familiars, who have been devouring the substance of the city treasury for so long a period, should be summarily dismissed and their disgraceful proceedings exposed. There is now really no responsible head of the municipal government, and the members of the Legislature must be sadly hoodwinked or blinded not to see the present lamentable condition of the city arising from that very fact. We trust the Legislature will not halt in its labors to give this city that which she is unable to provide herself in consequence of political intrigues and factions and official corruption—that is, a good, sound and responsible government, or head to the government, like that proposed by the Board of Revision or Control. The Legislature cannot do a more creditable thing than by promptly adopting this important and laudable measure.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the China at Halifax and the Bremen at This Port.

SEVEN DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE FENIAN FIZZLE.

All Quiet in Ireland on St. Patrick's Day.

DEPARTURE OF STEPHENS FOR AMERICA.

He Recommends Peace to the Brotherhood for the Present.

The Prince of Wales the Next President of the Dublin St. Patrick's Society.

No Chilean or Spanish Iron-Clads to Leave England.

Spain Forming Alliances Among the Smaller American Republics.

Signing of the Austrian Recruiting Convention with Maximilian.

PEACEFUL RUMORS FROM GERMANY.

REFORM IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

A. C. A. C. A. C.

The Cunard steamship China, from Liverpool on Saturday, 17th, via Queenstown on Sunday, 18th inst., arrived at Halifax at half-past eight o'clock last evening. Her arrival is one week later than previously received.

The steamship Bremen, Captain Noymer, from Bremen March 11, and Southampton 14th, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning.

The United States steamer Canadagua arrived at Liverpool on the 11th, from Belfast.

The American Consul at Liverpool had ordered a ship-breaking firm to dispose of the ex-cruiser Shenandoah as she lies in the Mersey.

A meeting was held at Liverpool on the 14th to consider the prospects of the Atlantic telegraph. Cyrus W. Field, Captain Anderson, Mr. Varley, the electrician, and Mr. Canning, the engineer, gave encouraging explanations and evoked much confidence in the success of the enterprise.

A Vienna telegram says the convention with Mexico in reference to recruiting in Austria for an Austrian volunteer corps for Mexico was signed on the 15th by Count Montecorvo and the Mexican Minister.

The Spanish Minister has promised to raise the state of siege in a few days.

It is denied that the British government has been asked to mediate on the question of the Duchies between Austria and Prussia.

Steamer Hibernia, from New York, arrived at Glasgow March 17.

The steamship City of London, from New York, reached Liverpool on the 16th.

Steamships England, from New York, and Belgian, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th; the City of London, from New York, and the Cuba, from New York, on the 16th.

Purser Boyd, of the China, reports that the China had heavy weather until Saturday, since which she had heavy gales.

On March 26th, in latitude 50, longitude 24, signalled a National Company's steamer, also March 22, in latitude 47, longitude 31, a brig-rigged steamer (British); also March 21, in latitude 46, longitude 39, a bark-rigged steamer; all of which were signalled in the night, and all were bound East.

THE CHILEAN WAR.

No Iron-clads Leave England till the End of the Struggle—Spain Seeking the Alliance of the Smaller American Republics.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.—In the House of Commons on the 16th inst. Mr. Layard said assurances had been received from Spain, Chile and Peru that the vessels now building in England should not leave until the pending disputes were settled.

SPAIN'S ALLIES.

A Madrid telegram of the 16th inst. says Spain has received the republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Ministers from those States have signed treaties of peace with Spain.

THE FENIANS.

No Rising on Patrick's Day—Escape of Stephens—Irish Grievances in Parliament, &c.

St. Patrick's Day passed off without disturbance. At the dinner of the Fenian Society at Dublin, Hon. Charles Fortescue, Secretary for Ireland, announced that next year the Prince of Wales would accept the office of President of the Society.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENS.—The Cork Examiner says it has excellent reasons for knowing that the report current last few days that Stephens had really fled Ireland is correct, and that Stephens is going for some time to the States, where he will be the subject of the most active efforts to secure his return to Ireland for the purpose of his peaceful pursuits.

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